Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, November 25, 1818

Volume 29] [Number 1486.

Recorder's Court,

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of VIRJBHOOCAN MUNCHARAM late of Bombay, Banian, deceased.

APPLICATION hath been this day made to this HONORABLE COURT that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to SOOBARAM VIZLALL, of Bombay Inhabitant, as a Creditor on the Estate of the said Deceased, Dated this 21st day of November, 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR

JOHN YEATES,

LATE PARTNER WITH

Baxter and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to open a concern in the same Business as B. & Co. as early as possible, of which further notice will be given. For this purpose he has engaged the premises now occupied by Mr. TOMKINS, in Apollo Street opposite the Admiralty House, and in the intermediate time, all orders will meet with due attention at the Godown, the corner of Dady's buildings.

J. Y. begs to inform his friends at the outstations, that any orders they may favour him with, will be executed with articles of the best description, and upon the most moderate terms.

Bombay, 25th November 1818.

TO BE LET

THAT spacious, commodious and airy upper-roomed HOUSE lately in the occupation of COL. GEORGE LEWELLIN in Hornby's Row. The Rooms or Offices on the Ground Floor are extremely capacious and well suited for mercantile or other business. The stabling and Coach House and other offices being attached to the premises constitute an advantage not usual in the Fort. The upper apartments are cool and pleasant and command a delightful prospect over the Esplanade & Back Bay, combining the advantage and convenience of Esplanade and Town. Apply to BOMANJEE BAZONJEE in Todd's street.

Bombay, 25th November 1818

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE CORNER OF

Forbe's Street,

SIX Patent Portable Spring Horizontal Roasting Jacks, and two Portable Cooking Apparatus, imported by the *Hannah*.

Bombay, 25th November, 1818.

Ezrar and Eduljee,

HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Tomorrow Thursday, the 26th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

In Meadow Street,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF Household Furniture

GLASS, Queens, and China Ware, several Blackwood and other Bedsteads and Bedding, some Chairs, Tables, &c. some Articles of Plate Consisting of Table, & Dessert Spoons, & Forks, Tea Spoons, a Few Boxes of Tea, an Excellent Eight Day Clock, and Sundry other Articles, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the settlement, also a Case of Superfine Round Hats &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 25th November 1818.

A CARD.

IF the Gentlemen in the Deckan, who recently received by *Post*, from Bombay, a *Letter* containing a *Vol.* of *Short* [illegible] really indebted for the present to *one*, to whom, he *is very dear*, He takes this mode of suggesting, that *grateful* as he *feels* for the laudable design, of calling his attention to "*another and a better world*" he cannot in *deference* to his *finances*, suffer himself to be *wholly indifferent* to his *prospect*, in *this*. And *highly* as he values, the *Gift*, and *dear* as he must ever feel it to be, to him. He fervently implores, that any *future donation* may be *transmitted gratis*.

A. E. I. O. U.

Bombay, 25th November, 1818.

Advertisement.

FOR private sale a very fine English COW of a superior breed, may be seen at Captain LAMB'S House, at Giergaum.

Bombay, 25th November 1818.

Advertisement.

List of Books

FOR SALE AT THE

Gazette Office.

	Rupees
The Hours a Poem,	3
Paris in 1815, 8 b's.	3
Specimens of a National Poem,	3
Leslies Geometry 8 b's.	6
Sexagenarian, 2 v. 8 b's.	10
1 Bain on the variation of the Compass,	5
Beauties of Massinger 12 b's.	5
Flinders Voyages 2 v. 4 b's. (no Chart with them,)	56
Pinkertons Geography, 8 b's	8
Campbells Pleasure of Hope,	3
Campbells Gertrude b's.	6
Elegant Extracts, 2 v. b's.	20
Goldsmiths Works, 4 v. 8 b's.	18
Grants letters from the Mountains,	7
Hume and Smollets History of England, 13 v. b's.	56
Johnsons Works 12 v. 8 b's.	50
Paleys Evidences 2 v 8 b's.	7
Theology, Do.	6
Porters Sermons, 2 v 8 b's.	9
Chalmer's Shakespear, 9 v. 8 b's.	36
Sternes Works 4 v. 8 b's.	18
Bloomfields Farmers Boy,	2
Banks of Wye,	3
Rural Tales,	2
Wild Flowers,	3
Astells Atlass,	10
Sharpes Poets, 49 v. b's.	136
Essay on Genius, 8 b's.	8
French Revolution 3 b's.	6
Beauforts Karrmania,	5
Cornwallis on the Scriptures 4 v. 8 b's.	20
Blackburn on Ship Building,	12
Waverly, 3 v. 8 b's.	10
Rob Roy, 3 v.	12
Mandeville, 3 v.	10
Manners 3 v.	9
Batchelor and Married Man, 3 v.	9
Elesmere and Rosa, 2 v.	7
Northanger Abbey and Persuasion, 4 v.	12
1 British Review, 20	3
1 Eding Review, 56	3
1 Eding Annual Register, 1815,	10
Watsons Memoirs, 4 b's.	27
4 Eding Monthly Magazine,	4

Bombay, 25th November 1818.

A CARD.

BOMBAY

New Establishment

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF

Young Ladies,

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an Œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly succeed with success; Mrs. HUNT in compliance submits the following most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS, and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES, & the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles, as Schools of the first consequence in England, which Mrs. HUNT will perform without the aid of Masters on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language Grammatically, Writing & Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits & Flowers, Rupees 25 per Mensem which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

	Per Mensem.
Lessons on the Forté Piano to Boarders,	20
Ditto in Drawing,	10
Ditto in Dancing,	10

Bombay, 4th November 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 25TH November 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following extract from the proceedings of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council in the Political Department under date the 2d October 1818

The circumstances in which the divisions of the army heretofore designated the Poona Subsidiary Force and the Nagpore Subsidiary Force are now placed, rendering those designations no longer appropriate, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the force under the command of Brigadier General Smith be henceforward styled in public orders "The Poona division of the army" And the force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Adams "The Nerbudda Field Force."

No alteration is to be made in the organization of these forces respectively, nor in the authority, allowances or relations with other officers Civil and Military, of the Commanders of the forces respectively.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Chief Sec to Govt.

The force under the command of Brigadier General Smith will accordingly be henceforth designated "The Poona division of the army."

Captain John Lucas of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry on the Madras Establishment, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Colonel Huskisson of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, of Captain Colin Campbell of that corps to be his Brigade Major from the 1st November 1818

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1818.

Lieutenant Terrington of the 24 Regiment of Light Cavalry is appointed Linguist in the Hindoostanee language to that Battalion, in the room of Lieutenant Michie on furlough to England date of appointment 21st October 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B on the 8th Instant, of Ensign H. Mathewson of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to be Quarter Master of Brigade to the 1st Brigade of Infantry, vice Farquharson appointed to act as adjutant to that Regiment in the room of Ward, deceased.

Lieutenant George Jervis of the corps of Engineers is allowed a furlough to England on urgent private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the service of the European Soldiers in the Honorable Company's Regiments under this Presidency, shall be considered to commence from the date of Enlistment, and not of arrival in India, as has hitherto been, the practice. When the date of Enlistment may be unknown, the service of the Individual is to be considered to have commenced from six months previous to his arrival in India.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick Certificate to Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Harris of the 2d 4th Regiment Native Infantry, for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 18th, Lieut. James Crosby, 2d-5th Regt. from Ryegur.

21st, Asstt. Surgeon John McNeil, from Khandeish.

23d, Captain J. Morison, Sub A. C. Ge. M. E.

DEPARTURES.—November 21st. B. Captain Chas. Payne, to Kaira.

24th, Lieut. and Adjutant J. Leighton, to Serroor.

14th, Captain Farquharson. 1st-11th Regt. to Europe.

24th, Lieut. H. Nixon, Adjutant I. B. to Northward.

24th, Col. Harris, to Sea.

24th, Ensign James Forbes, 3d Regt. to Poona.

25th, Lieut. Col. Stewart, 3d Regt. Do.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 18th Sloop Mary, Captain T. Skene from Mangalore.

19th H. C. Cruizer Sylph. Lieutenant W S. Collinson, from Goa the 14th November.

Ship Angelica, Captain Thos. Crawford from Bussora October 14th, and Muscat 8th November.

20th Armed Boat Vigilant Syrang Moosa Peerbhoy from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—November 19th The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain G. Walker to Porebunder.

Ditto Ariel, Lieutenant B. Dominiceti to ditto.

Armed Paramar Turrerow, Syrang Nizamoodeen to ditto.

20th Ship Roberts, Captain George Brown to China.

23d Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Dowsa Mahomed to Surat.

23d Brig Fanny, Captain J. B. Smith to the Isle of France.

Passengers by Roberts:

Mrs. Brown.
Mr. and Mrs. Skelton.
Mr. B. C. Elliot and Mr. J. Sandwith.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Hannah, Captain Heathorn for Liverpool.
Ship Timandra, Captain Baigrie for Ditto.
Ship Edward, Captain Johnson, for Newcastle.
Brig Robert Quayle, Captain Brown, for Liverpool.
Ship Harriett, Captain Studd, for Bengal.

Portuguese.—Ship Fama, Captain Da Cruz, for Rio Janeiro.

BENGAL.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

Oct.

26 ship David Clarke, (dismasted.) C. Miller, from China 8th June, and Batavia 9th September.

— French ship La Caroline, S. Emen, from Havre de Grace 4th April, and Bourbon 23d August.

— American ship Cruttenden, K. Turner, from Boston 29th June.

27 Arab ship Shaw Allum, John Chewer, from Muscat 27th August, Callicut 24th September and Allepee 28th ditto.

— American ship Criste, J. B. Haley, from New York 29th May.

— Ship Lord Castlereagh Nacoda, from Bombay 9th September.

— Brig Hydrossy, Nacoda, from Judah 28th June.

28 Arab ship Salamy Savoy, from Bombay 18th September.

29 ship Alfred, M. Mc Kenzie, from Chittagong.

30 The Mahalar, Hope, and Cauder Bux, arrived off Calcutta.

The Nearchus and Minto, arrived at Cooley Bazar yesterday.

The Charles Mills, Hyperion, Christopher and Indus, arrived off Calcutta yesterday

31 Ship Triumph, Captain F. H. Been, from Isle of France, 21st September.

Ship Resource, Captain N. L. Jordan, from China 6th June.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the Phœnix, Astell, Coldstream, Cambridge, Europe, and St. Julian.

Passed up the Alfred.

KEDGEREE.

Remain the Hymayon Shaw and Medway, outward bound.

Gone down the Malabar.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain the Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Warren Hastings, General Hewett, Asia, Dunira, Fort William, and Fairlie.

SAUGOR.

Remains the Henry Porcher.

The Lord Hungerford, T. W. Williams, Boyne, B. Fergusson, Cornwallis, I. Brown, and Mary Ann, J. Webster, will sail for Columbo, with the 1st Battalion Ceylon Volunteers on the 2d Proximo.

31. The Malabar, Medway and Frances Charlotte.

Madras Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—October 30th, Ship Cornwall, Captain J. L. Protheroe, from Sea.—November 1st, Cutter Eliza, Captain J. W. Stunt, from Ennore.—do. Schooner Swallow, Captain S. Haurants, from Sea.—do. Ship Georgian, Captain E. Oakes, from Pulicat.

DEPARTURE.—November 2d, Cutter Eliza, Captain J. W. Stunt for Cuddalore.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—On the 20th November, Mr. Richard Thomas Perriman Clerk in the Treasury Department.

On the 21st November, Lieut. Thomas Arrow, H. M. 67th Regiment.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 24th instant James Dewar, Esq. H. C. civil service, to Miss Emily Dyer.

on the 16th instant, Mr. G. J. Coles, to Mrs. A. Finlayson, Widow of the late Captain R. Finlayson.

On the 20th instant, Mons. Lallement, to Mrs. Isabella Ford.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, the Lady of J. M. Rees, Esq. of of the civil service, of a son.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, Mrs. A. James, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. Francis de Monte Sinaes, of da aughter.

On Friday, the 23d instant, Mrs. C. E. Barthellemy, Lady of Captain Joseph James Barthelemy, of the country service of a son.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. Thomas Philpot, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th instant, the Lady of the Rev. John Paget Hastings, of a son.

At Sylhet, on the 30th ultimo the Lady of James Curtis, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Mullye, Tirhoot, the Lady of Major C. P. Hay, commanding the Champarun Light Infantry Battalion, of a son.

At Agra, on the 6th instant, the Wife of Mr. Conductor H. Hyde, of a daughter.

On the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Thomas Barlow, Esq. of the Firm of Bagshaw, Barlow and Co. of a Son.

On the 22d ultimo, the Lady of O. L. Bie, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Native Court of Serampore, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, at Calcutta, W. H. Brisbane, Esq. of Jessore, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all his friends.

On the 24th instant, Dr. W. Adams, of the Medical Service, aged 45 years.

On Tuesday night last, the 20th instant, after a long and lingering illness. Mr. George Ashby, late from Wales;---whose untimely loss is severely felt by his few and disconsolate friends.

On the 25th instant, Captain W. R. Hanay, of the 17th N. I.

On the evening of the 23d instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. departed this life, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Barthelemy, the Lady of Captain Joseph James Barthelemy, of the Country service.

At Chinsurah, on the 23d instant, after a long and painful illness, B. Saunders, Esq. aged 55, formerly attorney at law to the Supreme and Vice-admiralty courts. For some years previous to his death he exemplified in his whole deportment the character of a serious and consistent Christian. On his dying bed and in his last moments more particularly he experienced the strong consolation and support arising from a hearty belief of the doctrines of the Gospel. He has left a bereaved widow and four children.

At Chinsurah, the 29th ultimo, Dr. J. Plusker, aged 76 years; a Gentleman much respected by a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Nagpoor, on the 10th October, by the British Resident at that place, Lieutenant T. Crichton, 20th Regiment N. I. Mrs. Clarke, widow of the late Lieutenant Clarke.

On the 24th October, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend H. C. Barkes, Captain E. J. Foote, Quarter Master Brigade Centre Division, to Miss Begbie, eldest daughter of the late Peter Begbie, Esq. of Hendon, in Middlesex.

BIRTHS.—At Calicut, on the 27th October, the Lady of J. Babington, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Wigan, of a Daughter.

At Seringapatam, on Monday the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Major Brodie, of a Son.

At Trichore, on the 28th September, the Lady of Captain H. C. Harvey, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Hyderabad, on the 2d of October, Mrs. W. Salder, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At St. Thome, on Sunday last, Elizabeth, the Wife of Major E. Bagshaw of the 25th Regt. N. I.—The death of this excellent Woman was the most distressing calamity, that could have befallen her disconsolate family, to whom every hour of a life, eminently irreproachable and useful, had been zealously devoted.

On the 17th of October, after a lingering illness of many months, and in the 53d year of his age,—35 of which were passed in the Service of the Honorable Company—Colonel Sir Augustus Floyer, K. C. B. Commanding at Secunderabad.

With great urbanity of manners, Sir Augustus Floyer possessed a warm and benevolent heart—Equally the Gentleman in public, as in private life, he lived beloved, and has died deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A tender Husband, an affectionate Parent, a sincere Friend, he has left few behind him, possessing in a higher degree, the better principles of human nature!!!

On the 16th of October, at Hoobley, of the Cholera Morbus, William Royal, Troop Serjeant Major of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.

On Sunday morning, the 31st ultimo Miss Maria [illegible] Fontaine, with a severe attack of the Cholera Morbus—her sudden and untimely loss is sincerely regretted.

On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, Mr. Solomon Buck, Sub Conductor, aged 52 years and nine months.

CEYLON,

BIRTH.—At Colombo, on the 17th October, the Honorable Mrs. Rodney, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Batticaloa, on the 30th September, Lieutenant Mark Lidwell, H. M. 73d Regt.

At Hambantote, on the 6th October, Lieutenant Hugh Holmes, H. M. 73d Regt.

At Kornegalle, on the 18th October, Ensign M'Nabb, H. M. 83d Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The Gale of the 25th October that did so much damage at Madras was also partially felt on the Coast of Malabar, on the 24th & 25th, Captain Lamb of the Batavia, and Dormer of the Honorable Company's Ship Lushington, describe it as severe, but the wind being chiefly from the Eastward but little damage was sustained.

Some apprehensions were however entertained for the safety, of the Bengal Ship the Po, who sailed from this place on the 7th of October, but we are now happy in being enabled to relieve the anxiety, of many of our friends by stating from authentic sources, that the Ship arrived at Tellichery, about the 28th or 29th of October, all well.

His Majesty's Ship Conway, in going to the anchorage of Bahrein on the 15th of September grounded on the S. E. part of the Arad reef but soon floated again without much damage.

The Angelica, on her passage from Bussorah, spoke His Majesty's Ship Conway, of Kongoon, and passed the Honorable Company's Cruizer Aurora and Hashmy Bengal Ship, the night after she quitted Bushire. A number of the Joasmee boats, were cruizing about the Gulf, but owing to the prudent precautions of Captain Barnard of the Conway, in stationing the different vessels under his orders; but little danger can be apprehended. The Cruizers now in the Gulf are His Majesty's Ship Conway, Honorable Company's Ships Benares, Aurora, Antelope, Ternate, Vestal, and Mercury.

The Coast of Guzerat will we have no doubt be soon freed from these lawless marauders, for the Teignmouth and Ariel, were dispatched on Thursday last, in pursuit of them, and to assist the Cruizers already on that station.

The Psyche had an engagement, with two of the Pirates, but they soon made off. A report also states that a valuable Muscat Dow, after sustaining a severe engagement with a number of them, either blew up or was blown up by the crew, twenty two of them were rescued from a watery grave by one of the Honorable Company's Cruizers who perceiving the blaze at a great distance, steered for it and was lucky enough, to rescue the crew as before related.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1818.

We are now looking out with some little anxiety for the Jemima, and think she may be daily expected, Quere is the free trade not slumbery a little. We have no account of any Ship sailing for this port, between the Lonach, 27th May, and the Jemima, 8th July.

Advices from the Gulph of Persia, brought by the Angelica mentions the fall of Kateef, to the forces under one of Ali Pacha's sons, and that the Joasmee Garrison had been permitted to proceed in boats to Bahrein.

We are concerned to state that Surat and the other Northern stations, still continue unhealthy, and that the Cholera has again evinced itself in some measure in Bombay, we have given in another part of our paper, a letter on the subject of Cholera from the Madras Gazette.

The Robert Quaile, for Liverpool will sail, if possible to-day and will be soon followed by the Edward, Hannah and Timandra.

The Boats conveying a detachment of Seapoys to Poorbunder and Anjar, under Major Gilbert had arrived safe at the former place.

The Batavia has brought from New South Wales a peculiar wild Dog, with two rows of teeth.

Also an animal of the species Phoca, lately named Platipus with a horny snout like the bill of a duck.

The former is alive, and not unlike one of the wild dogs of this part of the world. The latter, is in spirits, but not in very good preservation.

The Hon'ble the Recorder and his Lady embarked on board the Chaser, yesterday for Surat, for the purpose of making a tour, through Guzerat, during the cold season.

We had purposed giving in our present number a plan, for establishing a Military Fund for the Kings Army, on the plan of those established by the Company's Army in India, it was already in type, when on Tuesday morning one of the Devils, thought proper to destroy it.

Two Grabs, the Fatteh Alvadood, and Ahmedy, belonging to Natives of this port, have this year proceeded to Siam, so that we may confidently expect some increase, to the very superficial knowledge, we at present possess of this interesting country. For these last thirty years, it as scarcely been visited by an Englishman, or even a European, if we except a solitary Missionary or two. That the Trade is profitable admits, of no doubt, and we hope the present adventurers, will, open to us again this source of trade, and profit. The Siamese, like their neighbours of Ava, and Pegu, are Boodists, but contrary to their brethren of this side [illegible] (though they refuse to take life) partake of any thing, that is killed to their hand, Siam as well as Pegu, is full of Mahomedan adventurers, who have so much weight with the Government, as to influence them to exclude European vessels, that is to levy such exactions, as amount to prohibition, this trade was pursued with great advantage, by the Nabob and Mahomedan merchants of Surat, before that place went to decay.

Accounts received from the West coast of Sumatra, state that the Dutch commissioners who had proceeded to Padang, to receive possession of that place, not having brought the requisite sum to liquidate the debt owing by them, had returned to Batavia; without executing the purpose of their mission.

The account from Ceylon, are gratifying, the rebellion appears to be quite at an end, and as stated in our last, every day either capture, or submission, is announced.

It is said that the Marchioness of Hastings, is preparing for another visit to this country, and that she would embark on the Topaz Frigate, in the middle of July.

The notices respecting the Cotton crops from Bengal, are rather of a gloomy cast, those in the Dooab are stated to have been much injured, by the heavy rain that fell in September, and that the general appearance lead to a supposition, that little more than half the usual quantity of Cotton will be collected this year.

We have given some North American extracts from our intelligencer and of the India Gazette, indicative of their feeling towards their South American brethren.

The Madras Journalists [illegible] (as the facetiously observe) [illegible] comfortably, for this last [illegible] the ravages of the late [illegible] hoped would have had nothing more to communicate on this subject, but we still opine they will "eke out another and another week"

Connected with this subject we have now to report that the Cornwall has been sold on account of the underwriter for 3,250 Pagodas and that the Lord Castlereagh has been condemned at Cuddalore. Parkworth, was seen from the Castlereagh, two days after the storm and we hope she is now prosecuting her voyage to this port. Of the Wanstead there had been nothing heard as late as the 10th of Nov. & in addition to what has before been related, on this melancholy subject, the Georgiana, arrived in Pullicat roads on the 26th, in very disabled state and the whole of her cargo of rice damaged.

Calcutta.

OCTOBER 26.

Extract of a Letter from Muttra, 11th October, 1818.

"The native news is so erroneous, that there is no dependence to be placed on it—We have reports that MAHMOOD SHAH died at Candahar lately; also that RUNJEET SING the Lahore Chief is dead—but I have not been able yet, to ascertain the truth of either. They are not however improbable events; they may prove true, and if so, will, no doubt, cause the assembly of a force on the Sirhind frontier. BAJEE ROW was expected to have reached Poker, near Ajmeer, I find has been halted for a time at Shahpoora, and was to commence his march for Muttra; this is authentic, I therefore conclude that he neither visits Ajmere nor Delhy on the route down. SCINDIA'S Pilgrimage to Muttra Brinderabund has been postponed until (as I apprehend) BAJEE ROW passes.

American Journals have been received to the 27th of June; but they do not appear to contain any intelligence worthy of particular comment. Among the *novelties* which they notice are the following.—The sudden death of a large pear-tree, in full bloom, from its roots coming into contact. with the blood of a dog that was mad when killed.—The accumulation of Rats in Rice-fields, to such a degree, that *fifty* have been killed by the discharge of a musket.—The swimming of a Cow more than a quarter of a mile, with a calf hanging to her ear, by its teeth;—and the fitting out of two vessels to capture the Sea serpent! Reports from Jamaica state, that Commodore AURY had, with his followers, effected a landing at Samana, and had proceeded to Palanque Bay, near the City of St. Domingo. The Jamaica papers contain complaints of Admiral Sir HOME [illegible]M.—He is accused of having received a *Black* deputation from St. Domingo,—of having them to dinner,—and of having placed Lady POPHAM, at table, between two of the Sable deputies! The keels of two seventy-four gun ships have been ordered to be laid down at the Navy [illegible] in Philadelphia. The [illegible] ticles convey some indication of [illegible]orth American feeling, towards the South American cause:—

[illegible]DEPENDENCE OF LA PLATA.

In [illegible]marks in the last *National Intelligencer* [illegible]n a letter from *Buenos Ayres* received in Kentucky, it is said,

"[illegible]already know, that such recognition (*that of the independence of La Plata*) will take place, whenever, by the common rules of prudence, by a just regard to the happiness of the people who have placed him in authority, the Executive of the United States can feel himself justified in the act. The preliminary step was the sending of commissioners to Buenos Ayres, whose communications will shed a light on the state of that country, which was much wanted.

"The country and the executive, we have always been convinced, entertain on this subject but one sentiment. They feel too sensibly the blessings of free government, not to desire to see them imparted to others; but they cherish them also too affectionately to put them at ha-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

zard, by embarking in a cause, the [illegible] merits of which they are indistinctly advised of. [illegible] interested information was necessary to a correct decision. It was sought [illegible] be obtained. Thus in[illegible] when [illegible]ive acts, in all [illegible]ly; and the government [illegible] reproach of rash conduct [illegible]eis.

[illegible]T SQUADRON.

[illegible]rrived at N. York, from [illegible] that a fleet of 13 sail of [illegible]passed St. Eustatia on [illegible]S. W. Their destination [illegible]een intimated, by one of [illegible] would develope itself in

[illegible]uppl. to the Ind. Guz.

[illegible]ttention of our Cor[illegible] North West Fron[illegible] enabled to continue [illegible]ions in that quarter, [illegible] to which it was [illegible] our *twenty-sixth*

[illegible]eeded as far into [illegible], the approach [illegible]companied with [illegible]king novelty. [illegible]ridge of sand, [illegible]ut sterility and [illegible]hbourhood, they were astonis[illegible] the appearance of a magnif[illegible]oduced as if as by enchan[illegible] the centre of an extensive va[illegible] of arid sand. On reaching it they found it surrounded by a good wall of masonry, and very neat and well built, within. The turrets and spires that raised their lofty heads to the view within the inclosing wall which hid the lower parts of the edifices, gave the whole a very grand appearance from without. The city had been plundered about 11 or 12 months ago by one of Meer Khan's Sirdars, who not finding a sufficiency of merchandise and treasure to satisfy his rapacity, had carried off even the doors and door frames of many elegant houses. Perty Sing, (the Killedar) with his followers had abandoned the place the day before the division reached it, and a great number of the inhabitants had also taken to flight. The latter however had mostly returned before the division took its departure, which happened three days after.

Major Perkins was left to garrison the place, with 6 companies of the 2d battalion 29th regiment, until the Bickaneer troops should arrive, to whom it was to be delivered up. The inhabitants are extremely alarmed at the idea of this arrangement and declare that, if the town be given over to the Bickaneer Rajah, they will emigrate in a body to Ramghur, a large town about ten miles distant within the territory of the Jeypore Rajah. It would appear that the Bickaneer people are equally averse or afraid to take possession; for though they have been several days encamped in the neighbourhood, Major Perkins has been unable to prevail on them to enter and relieve him. I suppose they are apprehen[illegible]at the inhabitants will rise upon [illegible] troops have away, which by the last accounts they expected to do on the 1st (October.) The country people in that neighbourhood account for their unwillingness to return to their allegiance by describing the Bickaneer Rajah as a cool and [illegible] tyrant, who while he caresses and flatters with promises of favor and protection, will issue orders for the execution of those whom he thus amuses. They add, that few of them who have any property could expect to escape his vengeance, if they allowed themselves to be inveigled into his power.

Our last accounts stated that the Cavalry had quitted the detachment on their return to their respective stations. The first Regiment, however, was recalled, a few days after, in consequence of some communication from the Resident at Delhi, and awaited at Hansi the arrival of the troops, who reached that place on the 23d of last month. After halting there a few days, they continued their march to Kurnaul, from the neighbourhood of which our accounts are dated on the 6th of October. They were to march into cantonments on the following day and encamp upon the parade. Reports were afloat that a still farther advance into the Sikh country was in contemplation, in order to enforce by their presence the fulfilment on the part of those gentry of some engagements which they appear desirous to evade. The insecurity of travelling in their country is indeed great and, while they are restrained by no scruples when plunder is to be obtained, they are equally insolent and hospitable when nothing can be gained by exhibiting such a disposition. They refuse to troops marching through their country every kind of supplies, telling them flatly, that they will not afford any thing even for payment as the shops in their towns and villages are established there for their own convenience and not for the supply of strangers.--*Guardian.*

Madras.

SATURDAY,—NOVEMBER 7th.

It was inaccurately stated in the last GAZETTE that the Ship *Wanstead*, after the last Storm, had arrived at Cuddalore—but, we are sorry to find, that she has not since been heard of.

"We understand a Lascar belonging to the crew of the *Charlotte* has been saved, on one of the spars stowed between the masts, which had been cut loose to clear the Long Boat; another of the crew, it appears, got on this support with him, but unfortunately perished; it was driven on shore some way to the Northward of Madras; and the man has returned safe to the Presidency: he confirms the statement of the Ship having foundered."

To the Editor of the Madras Gazette.

SIR,

I am not aware that it has ever been noticed that the attacks of the Epidemic Cholera are subject to Sol-lunar influence. It is well ascertained that the moon is an active agent in producing Fever; and the following influences of the appearance of Cholera at similar periods, in different places afford the strongest presumptive evidence that the cause of that disease, whatever it is, is rendered active by some unknown change, which takes place in the atmosphere at the full and change of the moon.

The attack of the troops at Jaulnah took place on the 4th July; that is, on the day following that of New Moon. This disease appeared at Hoobly on the 17th August, the day after the full Moon. I have ascertained beyond a doubt from a register kept by the principal Bramins of the Village, that it broke out at this place (50 miles west of Bellary) on the 1st September; that is on the day following that of the New Moon; precisely two complete revolutions after its appearance at Jaulnah. It is said to have swept off 200 inhabitants here in a few days. The 84th Regt. at Bellary and the 34th Regiment on its march from Bellary to Bangalore were attacked by the Epidemic on the same day, the 17th September, two days after the Full Moon. It attacked the 2d Battalion 5th Re[illegible]1. at Gooty on the 5th October, five [illegible]he New Moon. On the same day it [illegible] Company of that Regiment, which [illegible]t under my charge, at Anantipoor; [illegible]d to a considerable extent for some [illegible]ards; but had completely disappeared. [illegible]broke out again in the same Compa[illegible]ed, Th[illegible]denly, and with great violence, at a [illegible]ny ve[illegible]es west of Bellary on the 17th Oc[illegible]place 3[illegible]ays after the Full Moon; and after [illegible]tober, [illegible]ur days, again disappeared. [illegible]contin[illegible] a selection of instances made to [illegible]This [illegible]se, but a faithful account of the [illegible]suit t[illegible]ates of the [illegible] of the Epi[illegible]who [illegible]have come w[illegible]knowledge. [illegible]tained in a[illegible]port to the [illegible] the accuracy [illegible] of Hoobly; and I [illegible]of [illegible]lieve that it also is cor[illegible]have [illegible]f the Epidemic at partirect. The [illegible]y so sudden and well de[illegible]cular places[illegible] no deficiency of further [illegible]fined, that [illegible]re required to set this in[illegible]data, it furt[illegible]est. It is then very much [illegible]teresting questio[illegible]many facts as possible [illegible]to be wished tha[illegible]

should be accurately collected and made [illegible]lic.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. ORTON,
Assist. Surgeon, 34th Regt.

NARRIANKARY,
24th October 1818.

[*Gov. Gaz.*

Ceylon.

The numerous force which Ecknilleqodde brought with him, Lieut. Col. Hardly has ordered to be separated into 7 divisions, the more effectually to occupy the Districts of Gompaha and Gandeka in Dumbera, and produce a complete submission of the Inhabitants. On the 11th the Lieut. Col. marched to Doonawelle about 8 miles from Rambookelly and returning the same day to Bambarabadde, he learnt that Ireyagamma, a notorious Rebel was lurking in that neighbourhood, he forthwith informed the inhabitants that if they did not give him up, their houses and property would be destroyed. In consequene of this measure Ireyagamma was brought into him a prisoner in the course of the same evening. This is one of the numerous events that have lately occurred, which are infinitely more important in regard to the spirit which they show, than in the direct advantage which they produce. When the people thus begin to shake off that slavish submission to their Chiefs to which they have been long accustomed, the Rebellion is not only drawing to an end, but a new and more stable order of things is going to commence under the legitimate influence of Government.

The whole of Oyapalata is quite friendly, the few headmen that still continue, in rebellion having fled; but in Weyaloowa some opposition is expected: Kiwulgedera boasts, that he has provided a very considerable supply of Ammunition and grain, that the roads are blockaded, and he will defend himself to the last. It is however conjectured with much appearance of probability that whatever his resolution may be, when the hour of trial comes, he will find scarely any of the petty Headmen, inclined to support him. They will probably follow the example, of their country men in other Provinces, and his Magazines, if he really has been so provident, will only have been filled for the use of out Troops.

European Extracts.

MONDAY,—June 1st.

It is not usual for the Houses of Parliament to meet on business on Saturday, except at the close of a Session. Both Houses sat on Saturday last, for the purpose of forwarding Bills; and it will be observed from the report which we give, that there was considerable interest in the discussions which arose on the questions introduced, though some of the topics had been previously noticed. The pettifogging system of electioneering policy practised in Westmoreland by certain agents of the Tax Office, the object of which is sufficiently obvious, to which Mr. BROUGHAM alluded, as one of the grossest attacks upon the freedom of election and the privileges of the People which he had witnessed, is a subject well worthy of attention and reprobation. — The independence of Electors is essential for the preservation of the rights of the People, as well as of the principles upon which legislation is founded. Representatives returned by the uninfluenced, unbought suffrage of the People will necessarily be watchful over the interests of that People; but if they are returned by a few select and interested men, the individual interests of those men will be attended to, abuses of all kinds instead of being checked will be multiplied, and the prayers and petitions of the People will continue to be despised and derided.

The motion made by General HART one of the Members for the County of Donegal, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal or modify those branches of the Excise Laws in Ireland which relate to the distillation of spirits, and which authorize the imposition of fines on townlands, whereon illegal stills or any part of them are discovered to exist, is a subject of great and peculiar interest to the Irish Nation.—The principle of the Irish Excise Laws is unjust and absurd, and the administration of them is in too many instances an example of deliberate cruelty and oppression. Why the spirit and practice of the Government in Ireland in thie respect should be so different from the system in Scotland, there is not one good reason to show. If a still, or any part of it, be detected on a man's property, the owner of the property is severely fined. Hence it is said to have sometimes happened, that one man having a quarrel with another, has placed a still head or worm on the grounds of the latter, and giving the Officers information that the guilty article was concealed (where he himself had laid it) within his neighbour's boundary, has brought him under the chastisement of the law. Thus, if an illicit still be found at work any where by the Excise Officers, not the culprit himself, who runs off in time, but his unoffending neighbours are punished, by an enormous fine levied on the town-land where it was detected. This, as an independent Member (Mr. FORBES) observed, is confounding the innocent with the guilty. It is a system of punishment and exaction revolting to the law of England, and not less so to common sense and common justice.

The motion for the repeal of these laws should have been brought forward at a more favourable period of the Session. We are sorry to say the proposition was negatived. It will be a fit [illegible] for a new Parliament.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

WALKING DRESS.—A high dress composed of pea green sarsnet, made very short in the waist, and with a plain broad back. Long sleeve, rather loose, finished at the bottom with white satin honeycombed. A very full epaulete sleeve, the fullness confined in compartments by silk trimming. The collar ornamented in a similar style; it stands back, and displays the lace *collerette* or frill worn underneath. The waist is ornamented by a band and tassel, and the bottom of the skirt finished with folds of pea green satin and rich silk trimming placed alternately.

THE ARMY.

A Bill has been brought into the House of Commons for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and for the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in service, and the Receipt of Sums due to Soldiers. It purposes to enact.—1. That all sums of money due in respect of any military clothing, appointments, and equipments, or in respect of any quarters, or of any mess or regimental accounts, and all sums of money due to any Agent, or Paymaster, or Quarter-master, or any other Officer, upon any such account, or on account of any advances made for any such purpose, shall be deemed and taken to be regimental debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay, or out of the effects, or the proceeds of the effects, of any Officer or soldier dying while in the service, in such proportion or priority as shall be ordered by the Secretary at War for the time being, and in preference to any other debts, claims, or demands whatsoever, upon the estate and effects of such Officer or soldier. —2. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War to cause all surplus which may remain after satisfying such regimental debts as aforesaid, to be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto. —3. The all such regimental debts shall and may be paid without any probate of any will being obtained, or any Letters of administration, or any confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, being taken out by any person; and the surplus only of such arrears of pay and proceeds of any such effects, shall be deemed the personal estate of the deceased, for the payment of any duty in respect of any probate, or of any letters of administration or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or for the purpose of distribution as personal estate—4. That no person, not being an Agent of some Regiment, Battalion, or Corps, of his Majesty's Army, or of the Militia, shall receive, for any Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, or for any representative or representatives of any Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, any pay or arrears of pay, or any effects, proceeds of any effects, of deceased Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, dying while in his Majesty's service, unless such person shall be entitled to recive such pay, or effect, or proceeds, or any part thereof, as a devisee or next of kin or executor or administrator of such Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, or shall be duly licensed in the manner herein after mentioned for that purpose.— 5. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War to license such number of persons as he shall deem fit, not being such army or other agents as aforesaid, to act as agents either generally or within any such part or parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as shall be specified in any such licence, for the receiving for any Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers, or the representatives of any Non-commissioned Officers or soldiers any pay or arrears of pay, or any effects or proceeds of any effects, of any deceased Non-commissioned Officer or soldier.

[*The Statesman.—June 1.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 9.

LIBEL.

THE KING, ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE MARQUIS OF EXETER,
V. DRAKARD.

Mr. GURNEY shewed cause against a rule obtained at the commencement of the Term by Mr. Clarke, calling upon Mr. Drakard of Stamford, to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for printing and publishing in his Newspaper, in the month of March last, a scandalous and defamatory libel upon the young Marquis of Exeter, in the form of a letter addressed to his Lordship, reflecting upon his moral conduct towards the female inhabitants of Stamford.

It will be recollected that when the Rule was moved for, the Court expressed some doubt of the propriety of granting it, inasmuch as the Noble Marquis's affidavit did not sufficiently traverse the statement respecting his conduct in the alleged libel. The letter in question, which appeared to be written by a skilful hand, purported to be an admonitory address to the young Nobleman, cautioning him against the

(*To be Continued after the Poetry.*)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CANZONETTA.

Tho' lost to Sight to Memory dear."

I.

Tho lost to Sight to Memory dear"
Art thou, and Fancy speaks thee near
Presenting Scenes so sweet so bless'd—
And Hours of such Delight possess'd
That vainly thrill, the mirthful Song
Which rings the giddy Crowd among
To wile away the anxious Sigh
Arising when thou art not nigh
Nor would I change the pensive mood
With which thou shad'st my Solitude
To be the lightest hearted Thing
That dances in the frolic Ring.—

II.

Tho lost to Sight, to memory dear"
Art thou, which oft revives the Tear
When as my Soul convulsive shook
I gazed upon thy farewell Look
And thought how little t'were to die
For the least Drop that dimmed thine Eye
Nor dared another Glance to take
Lest in the View my Heart should break
But treasured up the present Sorrow
For earnest of a happier Morrow
As Joys that follow on Distress
Rise sweeter for the Bitterness.—

III.

Tho' lost to Sight, to memory dear"
Art thou, and Oh! upon mine Ear
The Voice that syllabled thy Name
A Sound more deeply felt would frame
Than ee'r to Eden's Echoe's sprung
From Heavenly Lyre or Angel Tongue
Nor Pledge of laughing Summers coming
Meets after Storms more welcoming
Than hailed would be each fairy Dream
Of Hope when thou wer't made the Theme
Beyond all earthly Promise proving
By thee Beloved, as beloving!!—

(Continued from the third Page.)

repetition of vices which marked his first dawn of manhood, and beseeching him to restrain a disposition which portended a state of confirmed degeneracy of mind and manners. It indirectly charged him with various acts of indecorum, and the violation of decency towards the young ladies of the town, whom it was stated he treated with libertine freedom—that he was in the habit of parading the streets up and down all day long, on horseback and on foot, under the auspices of a Captain Percy—rudely staring young women out of countenance, as they stood at their fathers' windows—kissing others in the most public manner—peeping into windows of private houses, and winking at females of respectable character—misconducting himself in like manner at the public theatre—presuming upon his lordly rank, to take liberties, and insult young females, to the great annoyance of the whole town, and to the violation of public decency and decorum.

Mr. GURNEY, in shewing cause, commenced by saying, that on the present occasion he was instructed to discharge the Rule—not upon a single affidavit alone, but upon a multitude which would completely satisfy the Court that they ought not to interfere by the usual process of criminal information. He was not driven to contend for the propriety of the letter addressed to the Noble Lord; upon that subject he should not say a word, but he might be permitted to say, that there might be many cases brought before the Court, where the Court would say that the Jury were the proper tribunal to determine the guilt or innocence of the publisher. In desiring the Court to interpose by the extraordinary mode of criminal information, it was the universal rule to call upon the party seeking such a remedy to negative the defamatory allegations, plainly, pointedly, and unequivocally—nay in such a manner that perjury could be assigned upon the affidavit. Now, on the present occasion, the affidavit of the Noble Lord, instead of containing a distinct denial of the facts set forth in the alleged libel, he contented himself with a commentary upon the supposed intention of the publisher in writing the letter, without condescending upon a distinct traverse of the circumstances set forth—he satisfied himself with asserting "that the insinuations and statements were groundless, false, and malicious." Supposing, therefore, that the publication in question was libelous, the Noble Lord had not done enough to warrant the Court in their interposing. The matters charged against the Noble Lord were, that he was in the habit of riding and walking in the streets of Stamford, and conducting himself in an indecent manner towards the females of the town—that he also conducted himself in like manner in the box lobbies of the theatre, to the great violation of decorum and propriety. These matters were not sufficiently denied, and therefore the Noble Lord was not entitled to ask the Court for a Criminal Information. There was a multitude of cases in which this rule was strictly held to obtain; and there was nothing in the present case to take it out of the rule, that the facts alleged as libelleous must be pointedly traversed. The Noble Lord's affidavit was supported by that of Captain Percy, who also stated that on all occasions he had observing the conduct of the Noble Lord, he always demeaned himself in a manner becoming a young Nobleman towards his tenants. Now what that

[illegible] honour was, it was very difficult to imagine from the terms of this affidavit.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Why. he means with courtesy and kindness, and not with an abuse of expression.

Mr. GURNEY said, that he had the affidavits of several persons who gave a different account of the Noble Lord's conduct.—Those affidavits he had shewn to his Learned Friend, and he was bound now to read them to the Court, but Mr. [illegible] objected to the reading of the affidavits, on the ground that the deponents only spoke from hearsay, without naming who the persons were from whom they receive their information.

Mr. GURNEY contended that he was at liberty to lay before the Court such affidavits, as would afford a sufficient apology for the publication. The Court, in such a case as this, would not receive the affidavits subject to the same strictness as *viva voce* evidence. He had, however, several affidavits which were free from this objection, and amongst others that of Mr. Drakard himself, who stated facts which came within his own knowledge and personal observation. The effect these affidavits went to shew, that Lord Exeter and Captain Percy were in the constant habit of riding up and down the streets of Stamford, looking in at windows, and actually staring the daughters of respectable inhabitants out of countenance, then returning before they had gone fifty yards to the same amusement—observing the same conduct at the windows of ladies' schools and milliners' shops. It was unnecessary, however to detail all these affidavits, it being sufficient for the defendant to offer such an apology as he humbly hoped would be sufficient to discharge the rule for a criminal information. It was sworn that the Noble Lord was in the habit of repeating his improper conduct fifty times a day.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Give us a sample of your affidavits, which state any particular facts.

Mr. GURNEY then read the affidavit of an individual, whose name was not mentioned, stating that deponent was acquainted with a respectable inhabitant of Stamford, who had two daughters remarkable for their beauty, and that he had observed Lord Exeter and Captain Percy pass up the high street, and repeatedly look up at the window where the young ladies were sitting, and as repeatedly drive them from their seats by the rudeness of their conduct, and returning at intervals to enjoy the same kind of sport.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Are these facts stated in such a manner, that they might be the subject of actual trial?

Mr. GURNEY replied in the affirmative, and added that the affidavits stated that these gentlemen were in the continual habit of parading the streets in this manner fifty times a day. He also read the affidavits of a lady, who keeps a boarding-school at Stamford, and another lady named Holland, a milliner in the town, both of whom bore testimony to the annoying conduct of the Noble Lord and his military friend towards the females under their care respectively.

Mr. CLARKE said, that if the Court thought these affidavits a sufficient answer to the application for a criminal information, he should not press the matter further. Lord Exeter did not deny his walking in the streets of Stamford, but he totally denied the truth of the scandalous matters contained in the libel.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—The repetition of the act complained of—the sort of staring into windows, repeated so many times, imports the conclusion that something of the kind did pass; and therefore that which is made matter of complaint on his part, is not sufficiently made out to warrant a criminal information. He may go before the Grand Jury, but there is no ground made out for a criminal information.

Mr. CLARKE—This young Nobleman is only 18 years of age.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH could not say whether it is a libel or not.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—You have the power of proceeding before the Grand Jury, and that very promptly.

Mr. GURNEY assured the Court that there had been no repetition of publications of this kind and Mr. Drakard swore that he had not sold more then two copies of the paper beyond his regular circulation.—Rule discharged.

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS IN IRELAND.

CITY OF DUBLIN.—The present Members, though by no means such Members as the City of Dublin should have in a Legislative Assembly, will, it seems, be returned without opposition.

TRINITY COLLEGE—Both the Candidates (Mr. Croker and Mr. Plunket) still appear confident; but this, of course, is policy in each. Much will depend on Mr. Sadler, the Fellow, who has not yet declared, and who, it is thought, will influence three or four of the Scholars. Mr. [illegible] the Fellow, will, it is said, for reasons highly creditable to his feelings as a man, but which it is not necessary here to state, not vote at all. Again. if the Election shall not take place until July, a class of the Scholars, among whom Mr. Plunket it said to have considerable interest, will *go out*, and thus preponderate the scale in favour of his competitor. If the Election should occur before this period, Mr. Plunket talks decidedly of his success.

COUNTY DUBLIN.—Sir C. Domville has given in, but Col. White is determined to see the matter out.

COUNTY CARLOW will be contested by Sir Ulysses Burgh; but we anticipate no opposition against Colonel Robert Latouche.

COUNTY GALWAY.—Mr. Bowes Daly, still talks of standing for this County; but we must take leave to doubt the declaration.—*(Dublin Evening Post.)*

SCOTTISH POOR.

In consequence of the enquires which took place last year in the House of Lords, regarding the state of the poor in England, a Committee was appointed by the last Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for enquiring into the situation of the poor in this country. This Committee made its report to the Assembly on Saturday last. and it is believed that but few documents ever were laid before the House more replete with valuable information, sound sense, and liberal views of all kinds. The following [illegible] few of its statements:—

A hundred parishes in Scotland have failed to make returns to the Committee; its statements therefore relate only to the remaining parishes, amounting to about 750. In these it appears that the annual amount of collections made at the church doors is 21, 730£, of voluntary contributions by heritors 35, 438£, and of assessments for the poor 43, 317£ that where there is no assessment, the poor's funds are managed gratuiously, though it is believed that it is a business which employs the active services of not fewer than 4000 individuals, while the expence of management where there is an assessment has amounted to 1400£ per annum. It further appears, that only three assessments for the poor existed prior to the year 1700; that in the course of the last century 68 were established; and that during the seventeen years of the present century, not fewer than 51 have been introduced. In all these cases of the establishment of assessments, their amount has risen progressively, in some having *doubled* itself in ten years, in others even in *four*; while the collections at the church-doors have diminished, and the applications for paupers increased, in a similar proportion.

In the unassessed parishes, the average number of poor appears, from a very ingenious table constructed by the Rev. Convener, Principal Baird, to be two and a half in the hundred, and the expence of their maintenance 3£. 6s. 9d. while in the assessed parishes these sums are three and a half, and 5£. 14s. The reluctance to apply for charity is universally stated as wearing off where there are assessments, and the total number of the poor now appears to be [illegible],000, of whom one-third are [illegible] one instance of involuntary or [illegible]oval has ever taken place in; and the expence of litigation [illegible]ring the last ten years, 1,64[illegible] in England having been [illegible] sud[illegible] ons) of which 1,230l. orig[illegible] mi[illegible] assessed parishes. Mendic[illegible] d[illegible] sented as universal; and it [illegible] a prevailing opinion, that in [illegible] the stranger poor take away [illegible] than would be sufficient for the [illegible]t of all those [illegible]roll.

Some i[illegible] statem[illegible] upon subject[illegible] with the poor, [illegible]er of blind persons' wh[illegible]nted as 735, and of deaf and [illegible]42: that there are 130 Savi[illegible] Banks, exclusive of Edinburgh and [illegible]lasgow, with 7,000 depositors, a[illegible]000l. of funds; that th[illegible] are 500 [illegible] schools [illegible]

one fact is stated in [illegible] a most painful kind, and w[illegible] ple of Scotland will learn [illegible] ment. While in almos[illegible] the low country the [illegible] and religious educati[illegible] d there is in this resp[illegible] table deficiency in a gr[illegible] the northern and weste[illegible] as we are of the gsnera[illegible] ledge in our country, [illegible] mit to be informed, th[illegible] nods of the Church, (in [illegible] western parts of Sc[illegible] *one-half*, and *three fou*[illegible] cannot read, while in [illegible] tance this proporti[illegible] *eleven twelfths*

[The St[illegible]

Bow street.—On [illegible] man of genteel appe[illegible] maker's shop in the [illegible] purchase of a gold w[illegible] it, but desired the wa[illegible] to whom he would [illegible] charge. The shopman [illegible]ne he [illegible]ll to cordingly accompanied [illegible]shed where the neighbourhoo[illegible]ficer, him lost sight of [illegible] the w[illegible] of the watchmaker went to a ch[illegible]monger's shop opposite to her house to ma[illegible] some purchases, and while she was there, a chariot drove up to the door of a pawnbroker's shop, next to the cheesemonger's: the circumstance of a chariot driving to a pawnbroker's excited curiosity; the watchmakers' wife was among the spectators: she was a good deal surprised when the same young gentleman whom she had but a very short time before seen in her own shop, entered the pawnbroker's: she expressed to the cheesemonger her desire to know the business he had at the pawnbroker's, and the cheesemonger immediately sent a person into the pawnbroker's shop, under a pretence of wanting change: this person discovered that the young gentleman was in one of the side-boxes, and that he was offering a gold watch-chain and two gold seals to pledge. The watchmaker's wife instantly applied at home for information upon the subject, when it was ascertained, that a gold watch-chain and two gold seals had been stolen that evening from the shop: information was instantly given to the pawnbroker, who immediately closed his doors, and the chain and seals proved to be the same that were stolen from the watchmaker's that evening, and the young gentleman who offered them to pledge was the same who had agreed for the purchase of a gold watch the same evening. and had absconded from the person who was taking the watch home with him. He was taken to Bow-street office and committed. His mother, who is a lady of the highest respectability, is in the greatest distress imaginable.

A picture of Lord Guildford Dudley and Lady Jane Gray, in beautiful preservation, has lately been discovered in France, and is in possession of an English gentleman, who has brought it to this country. It was painted by Sir Antonio Moore, about 1550, and is supposed to have belonged to the collection of Charles I. It was [illegible]doubt taken to France during the time of Cromwell, and remained in one of the [illegible] there till the late revolution, when it got into the hands of a private dealer in pictures in the city of Paris, from whom it was purchased. No picture whatever of Lord Guildford Dudley is known to exist in England, and the rarity and value of this painting to English history, and to persons of taste may be duly appreciated. It is painted on oak. The Marquis of Hastings, according to the late [illegible] Northumberland, who [illegible] of this picture, is the nearest descendant now living from the family of these illustrious victims.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.—It is not generally [illegible]n that the *Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte*, [illegible] up from his Correspondence and other [illegible]ere printed at Paris, in 1815. When, ho[illegible]re nearly ready, obstacles to their appearance arose--the publication was suspended, and the whole impression was eventually burnt. An agent of LUCIEN, it is presumed, indemnified the publisher, and obtained of him the sacrifice of his speculation and the possession of the Original Manuscript. By what means this Manuscript has again been suffered to see the light we know not; it has, however, just appeared in London, and will be read with avidity by the literary and political world. It abounds with the most curious facts and anecdotes of distinguished persons.

[The Statesman,—June 2.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. [illegible] APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 25th November 1818.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 1.
ALIEN BILL.

The Order upon which their Lordships were summoned, being read, and on the question for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Viscount SIDMOUTH rose, and in a short but pertinent speech, recommended the adoption of the measure. It was necessary, with a view to the preservation of the internal security and tranquillity of the country, that such a power as that [illegible] by the Bill should be legislatively vested in his Majesty. The present Bill differed materially from those passed at former periods, it being comparatively far more lenient in its provisions. In fact it went not a jot beyond the unquestionable prerogative of the Crown; and it being admitted that some such powers should necessarily reside some where, there was obviously no place in which it could so unexceptionably, or constitutionally be vested, as in the Executive Government, and the Bill went no further than to authorize the execution of that necessary part of the Royal Prerogative. On those general grounds, he trusted there would be no serious difference of opinion among their Lordships, who, he was sure, could never consent to permitting this country to become an exception to the general system of policy adopted in Europe, by suffering it to be an asylum open to political agitators, incendiaries, and revolutionists, expelled from the bosom of other States.—He should mention, before their Lordships went into the Committee, his intention to propose a clause, or proviso, tending to suspend, during the operation of the Bill, that part of the Scottish Act, of 1695, adopted at the union of the two kingdoms, through which any foreigner or Alien, by vesting a small sum, and thereby becoming a partner in the Bank of Scotland, which under the Act entitled him to all the immunities and advantages of a natural born subject. He would detain their Lordships no longer, but move that the House do now resolve itself into the Committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE asked, whether it was intended to give any retrospective effects to the clause?

Lord SIDMOUTH said, he should propose to give effect from the period when the payment of the last investment took place. He then concluded by moving, that the Bill be now committed.

Earl FIZWILLIAM opposed the motion. He had given his assent to this measure when it was originally proposed, because there then appeared [illegible] ground for giving such a power to the Executive Government; and he had not objected to its renewal when the subject was last under consideration, because he believed the Act would have been allowed to expire at the period to which it was limited; but he could not, without pain, see his Majesty's Ministers again calling on their Lordships to pass a Bill of this kind. It was demanding the continuance of a system of arbitrary authority, for which no reason existed, and which they ought not to be permitted to possess. He should therefore give his vote against this measure.

The Duke of SUSSEX had opposed the former Bill on this subject, and he conscientiously felt it to be his duty to oppose the present measure. But, though he had not felt the strongest objections to the principle of the measure, occurrences which had taken place in the course of the last year, and which proved the improper manner in which the power given to Ministers had been executed, would have been sufficint to have induced him to oppose it. With the case of an individual against whom the Alien Act had been enforced his name had been connected, but he sincerely despised all the insinuations that had been made on that subject, and he would now state the fact which had come to his knowledge to their Lordships. An Officer, who held a commission in the British service, had been tried in Portugal for a pretended conspiracy. In consequence of that trial, his name was struck out of the Army List by his Majesty's Government. But this was not all: having escaped, he arrived at one of the out-ports in a ship from Lisbon; upon which, the Government immediately ordered the expences of his passage to be paid, and sent him on board of another vessel to be conveyed out of the country. As to the trial, he firmly believed that this Gentleman was perfectly innocent of the charges brought against him; but for his part he had no communication with him at the period of that trial, nor for five or six years preceding it, when he knew him in the family of an Illustrious Friend. For himself, he felt that he stood clear of all imputation on the subject; but if they knew what the nature of a state trial in Portugal was, he apprehended that their Lordships would not regard the circumstance of this Officer having been condemned as a point of much consideration. The Portuguese practice was, that immediately upon a conviction in favour of the Crown, the Judge was promoted. What might be the guilt or innocence of this individual, it was not for their Lordships to determine; but there appeared no reason why he should have been deprived of the protection of the laws of this country. It was right that a jealousy of the power of Ministers should exist, and he, for one, could not help strongly entertaining that jealousy, when he found them guilty of such acts, and the more especially when he heard it asserted that this measure was necessary for the tranquillity of other countries. It was proper to pass laws for the tranquillity of England; but to invest Ministers with arbitrary power, on the pretence of maintaining the tranquillity of other countries, was what he would always protest against. He also particularly objected to the language of the preamble of the Bill, which, contrary to fact, appeared to the expediency of the measure on a circumstance which had taken place since the last Act was passed.

Lord HOLLAND.—Frequently as this unjust and impolitic Bill had been before their Lordships, it was yet surprising that they and the country could be satisfied with the continuance of such a measure upon the mistaken principles on which it was supported. The arguments urged in favour of it were, that a few persons had been sent out of the country under its provisions, and that those were persons of a notoriously bad character. The first argument did not apply to the principle of the Bill, and the other was not true in fact. The Noble Lord had asked, whether this country should be a receptable for persons of bad character, while other Governments prohibited all such foreigners from entering their [illegible]ons? This argument, [illegible]osed, that the decisio[illegible]n Government was [illegible] principles, and thus [illegible]spected by them wa[illegible]king safety in this [illegible] the Noble Lord imagine[illegible]uis XIV. and Philip II, or any [illegible] despotic Sovereign, would have found any difficulty in declaring any individual displeasing to them unworthy of being admitted into other countries; and would the word of these Sovereigns be received by any person as decisive of an individual's character? It was impossible that such a Bill as this, even if it were not carried into operation, could exist without being abused. When the Noble Lord said, that there was no denial of refuge, no refusal of protection to foreigners fleeing from persecution, did he forget that by this Bill there was a total refusal to them of all law, and that, by exposing individuals to the chance of being driven from the country, they were thrown under the discretion of a single man? This man may possess the clemency of Titus, and every good quality that ever adorned the heart; but he must have as much wisdom as virtue, and be exempt from the weaknesses necessarily incident to humanity, to be enabled to prevent the abuse of his authority. He was likely to be deceived, and he might lend himself unwittingly to private misrepresentations, and inflict an injury upon innocent persons. Insinuations from interested individuals might cause him to destroy the prospect of a man's whole life. A case happened not long since, which went to show the possibility of having a power abused, indirectly, without even the knowledge of the Minister. The late Mr. De Boffe had expended on the Continent a considerable sum of money in the purchase of books, which he had brought to London for the purpose of selling.—In the collection there happened to be some copies of a work not pleasing to certain persons, and some person, known to have the ear of the Minister, having one day entered his shop, and seeing the books, said, "You have a great many copies of this work—you will, of course, take care how you sell them." This slight observation was sufficient to induce Mr. De Boffe to send back the books to the Continent, and forego the advantages of his speculation. There was also another case, that equally evinced the power of abusing arbitrary power, even without any fault of the person possessing it. A man who had associated with Gentlemen, and had passed for one, waited on Mr. Pitt, and told him, in confidence, of a plan formed by the French Government to assassinate him, and in confirmation of his intelligence, informed him of a certain sum of money having been sent by way of Brussels, and other places, to be placed at the disposal of two men who were to perpetrate the murder. The informant minutely described the persons, their route, and the mode in which the money was to be remitted, and an application being made to the Austrian Government in the Netherlands, an enquiry was set on foot, and every circumstance was found to correspond accurately with the fellow's information. The two unfortunate men were seized and thrown into dungeons, where they languished for five years, until peace was restored, and then it was discovered that they were perfectly innocent of any evil intention, and had been at the time of their arrest on their way to England, for the purpose of demanding payment of a debt from the very man who had given Mr. Pitt this information. The Noble Lord then alluded to the case of M. Las Casas, who had been sent from St. Helena to the Cape of Good, and having thence arrived in the river Thames, he was immediately shipped off to the Continent. Possibly the Government might have had very good information, sufficient to induce them to send off the Count Las Casas, but this Alien Act gave them no right to seize his papers. This was an act not only highly illegal, but cruel in the extreme.—The seizure of a literary's man's papers, and their detention for several months—that individual being then in distress—might have ruined the hopes of his life. He might have treated with a bookseller for the productions of his industry, and might have been disappointed in his speculations. Such, however, was the necessary result of arbitrary power, and the abuse of it must flow almost from its existence. The Noble Lord had said, that the power of sending Aliens out of the country must exist somewhere. A power must exist somewhere of doing every thing—a power must be lodged in a Government of hanging people; but it was a question whether that power should be granted to the Executive to exercise without controul. The Noble Lord had said what he should do in the Committee, and that he would propose the suspension of a law of Scotland, which had been enacted before the Union, and had been subsequently sanctioned by Acts of the United Legislature; so that the Noble Lord in suspending that Act by a retrospective measure, would attack the private property of individuals consecrated by an Act of the Legislature. The Noble Lord had said, that to the Alien Act the safety of this country was to be principally attributed: but did the Noble Lord mean to confess the inadequacy of all the exertions of the Cabinet to maintain the tranquillity of Europe? Were all the victories purchased by so much blood and treasure, inadequate to secure the stability of the existing system of Europe? The Noble Lord then alluded to the effect which the possession of arbitrary power was calculated to produce on the minds of those who enjoyed it. Could it be supposed that they could come from the exercise of it as pure friends to the Constitution of the country as before it had been intrusted to them? What an effect might it not produce upon the mind of a Minister, who, having found himself enabled to proceed with vigour and effect against an Alien, was yet prevented from acting in a similar way against a native subject, He would naturally say, "What a handy thing is arbitrary power;" and with such feelings he would be extremely desirous of enlarging his authority. In short, to grant arbitrary power to any British subject, even over Aliens, was inconsistent with the security of the other subjects and with the Constitution of the country. As another instance of the abuse of the law, he alluded to the case of Don Diego Gomez, who, with other Spaniards, had taken refuge in Gibraltar, from the furious violence of their own Government, and were delivered up by the English Governor. These persons were tried, some were sentenced to death, and Don Diego Gomez, was condemned to the galleys for twelve years, and the forfeiture of all his property. The British Government, much to its credit, had, he understood, remonstrated with vigor against the sentence, and Don Diego Gomez came into this country, where, he lamented to say, he had not received the attention which he well merited. It had been since discovered, that the Governor of Gibraltar had given him up on the belief that this man had been the author of some of the most violent papers circulated in Spain against the British interests. This impression, however, was incorrect, and had originated in a mistake of names. The Noble Lord their adverted to the oligarchy which the union of the allied Sovereigns of Europe had created, in place of the universal monarchy, against which they had been so long contending; and concluded by observing, that the present Bill was wholly unnecessary, cruel

to individuals, and dangerous to the Constitution.—(*Hear, hear !*)

The Earl of WESTMORLAND, after stating as one of the objects of the Bill, the wish to save the rest of Europe from convulsions, proceeded to show that no abuses had been committed in the exercise of the powers it created. He thought it perfectly conformable with the 30th chapter of Magna Charta.—It was impossible to maintain the relations of peace and war, without an Act like the present, in the existing situation of Europe. Then the question came, was there any reason for opposing it from the abuse of the powers granted under similar Acts?—Were the powers granted by former Alien Acts misused? No: during the last two years, only four persons were sent out of the country under the powers conferred upon Ministers. This surely was a proof that foreigners were not harshly treated, and an argument against the dangers apprehended from he passing of the present Bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE contended, that the existence of such a power must of necessity lead to the abuse of it. He observed, that the expediency which was alleged to render this measure necessary, did not depend upon any secure or general principles, but seemed to have reference solely to the characters of a few individuals who could not be supposed capable of affecting the safety of this country. The Noble Earl opposite had cited a passage from Magna Charta, wherein Alien Merchants were declared admissible to the country, *nisi publice prohibiti*. He had hoped the Noble Lord would have added Sir Edward Coke's interpretation of this passage, where it is stated by that great law unthority that the public prohibition mentioned there meant one by the solemn act of the Legistature.—In all cases of difficulty, it was desirable to refer to the Acts of the best times of the Constitutions, although in former times this country was no less exposed than at present, such a power was never required as was now imposed upon the Ministers.—Was it ever thought necessary to have recourse to such a policy, even when the safety of this country was threatened by all the machinations of the Jesuits, or when the whole fabric of society was endangered by the society of Anabaptists existing in Germany, but having their connexions in this country? yet then no person came down to Parliament, and said, the existence of such societies required the enactment of such a measure as was now offered. Next came the danger arising from the adherents of the banished Stuarts; and yet then no security was thought of, beyond what was to be obtained by the ordinary laws of the country. On a former evening his Noble Friend (Lord Holland) alluded to the high estimation enjoyed by the Republic of Holland, principally from the refuge it afforded to all foreigners, and had recited the opinion of Sir Wm. Temple respecting the treatment experienced there by refugees from France in the time of Henry IV. It could not be supposed that this great Statesman, Sir William Temple, with his English predilections, could have felt any particular affection for Holland, or for the enemies of Henry IV. His opinion was influenced solely by his remarks upon the happy effects produced to the Republic by the safe asylum it offered to all foreigners in distress. The Noble Lord opposite had urged that this power was necessary for maintaining the foreign relations of this country; but it should not be forgotten that in all past times foreigners had been admitted from every part of the world, and yet the peace and good understanding of the country with other Powers were not endangered. This country had once enjoyed the proud distinction of being the only asylum for persons fleeing from persecution. The United States of America now enjoyed that distinction; and much as he admired and esteemed the United States, and confident as he felt that their prosperity was essential for maintaining that of Great Britain—[*Hear!*]—he should, however, envy them the enjoyment of this proud distinction, and the monopoly of the advantages to be deduced from it. With respect to the clause intended to be proposed by the Noble Lord, if it were to operate prospectively, he did not believe he should make any opposition to it, but he never could consent to deprive any individual of the property he had consigned on the faith of a solemn act of the Legislature.

The Earl of HARROWBY, in support of the Bill recapitulated the arguments that had been already urged in favour of it. The Bill, he considered, was calculated to secure the tranquillity of this country, by excluding suspected foreigners from seeking an asylum in countries immediately in the vicinity of Great Britain, where they might exercise their talents in disturbing the peace and tranquillity of this country.

The House then divided, when there appeared.—

For the House going into a Comittee, 34 | Against it, 15 | Majority, 19.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon the Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 1st.

THE REGENCY ACT.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the second reading of the Regency Act Amendment Bill. The Noble Lord would confine himself merely to stating the provisions of the Bill, which went to afford facilities to the Queen, which was necessary in the important trust confided to her care, and in case of her absence from Windsor, on account of ill health, to appoint the residence of Councillors at Windsor, to act for her Majesty during her absence. The present Bill did not infringe the principles or operation of the Regency Act; no attempt at innovation or regulations were had recourse to. With respect to the assembling of a new Parliament, it was provided, in case of the demise of the Crown, that should a new Parliament not be assembled, the old one should be immediately called; and in the event of the Queen's death, the care of his Majesty's person should devolve on the Council until the meeting of Parliament. The time allowed for the assembling of Parliament was 40 days; but that would be an object for the consideration of the House.

Mr. TIERNEY did not mean to offer any very particular objections to the measure of amendment to a former measure of a similar description. He could not see any objections to the four Councillors; but when the number was so considerable, and they were appointed in such a manner, he could not but regard the matter as too much of a party business, particularly when he saw the exclusion of persons who held the opposite opinions from having a part of the duty of taking care of the King's person. The present Councillors were persons immediately and closely connected with his Majesty's Government. Why could not some other Noble Lords have been included? Why could not such a name as Lord Spencer have been inserted in the list? Unless her Majesty was recovered, he should have felt some delicacy in speaking of her probable death; but there was no indelicacy in assuming that her Majesty might die after the dissolution and before another Parliament. What regulation was there made then for the care of the Royal person after her demise? He thought it was not quite proper to exclude every branch of the Royal Family from the number of Councillors. The fact was, that the measure had been constructed to enable his Majesty's Ministers to dissolve Parliament without inconvenience. There were a number of the Commissioners, who, from their duties, were required to be in town, and not far from the establishment at Windsor—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Superintendant of the Royal Establishment at Windsor. These were the kind of Councillors that had been chosen. He did not say that out of the least disrespect to any one of them, but some others might have been of the council than those who had been appointed. When they were viewing the inconveniences likely to arise from the death of her Majesty, he thought they ought to have considered what was to be done in case of the death of the Regent; when we should have neither King, Queen, nor Executive Government at all.—[*Hear, hear!*]—The whole would naturally fall, for the Government would have no head. There might, to be sure, be some who would take upon them to act as formerly; there would be many who, from want of nerve, and for other reasons, might be unwilling to become parties to what would certainly be illegal and unconstitutional on their parts. They were considering the Regency Amendment Bill, and leaving out the Regent entirely. The Duke of York, it was understood, in case any thing should happen, would be Regent. There was another point on which every Member in the House would expect him to say a few words. He alluded to the Windsor Establishment.—[*Hear, hear!*]—If he had been disposed to say any thing very hostile, he might have done so on the subject of that unnecessary expenditure. It would be said, would you discontinue his Majesty's comforts? He could scarcely think that they were more or less increased, by the more or less show, or the greater number of attendants. He took the liberty of suggesting to the Noble Lord the propriety of making some provisions for the greatest of all possible inconveniences, to which he had alluded, in the event of the Regent's dying, and leaving the country without any Executive. He should not go into further detail on the establishment at that period. He should at present merely express a hope, that the observations he had made would not be neglected by the Noble Lord.

Mr. CANNING said, it could not be expected that the whole of the Regency Act should be revised at a time when by much the greater part of the Session had elapsed. With respect to the point alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman, the demise of the Regent, his Majesty's Ministers had had some intimation last Session of the sense of the House on the fitness of discussing it. A Member on the opposite side had thrown out some observations on the subject, when enough transpired to show that the House was adverse to making any provisions for the contingency, and the House had always manifested a similar feeling. He was *free to confess* that the Windsor Establishment might be a fit subject of consideration whenever the demise of the Queen took place: and he was sure that the *delicacy* observed by the Right Hon. Gentleman himself would excuse his going further into the question. The Bill exactly met the case it was intended for. The Commissioners had all been selected on the same Principle as the former ones.

Sir S. ROMILLY said, that a reduction of the establishment at Windsor was now imperiously called for, as the most sanguine could scarcely entertain any hope of the recovery of his Majesty.

Mr. W. WYNN thought the provisions of the present Bill were necessary, under the present circumstance.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morow.

COUNT CLADAN.

Mr. BENNETT said that it might be in the recollection of the House he had, a few weeks ago, presented a Petition from an individual of ancient family and large patrimony in Cephalonia, Count Cladan, complaining of the conduct of General Campbell, Governor of the island, about three years back, in unduly influencing a Court of Justice, where a cause of the Petitioner's involving real property to a considerable amount, had been depending, and absolutely commanding it to give a decision. In answer to the allegations of the Petition, it had been then said, that a stranger appeared the accuser of an officer of rank and distinguished merit, in a place where he had no opportunity of defending himself. However, it was his opinion that Parliament should be always open to the cries of the oppressed—and he was satisfied that a *prima facie* case had been made out to enttile the Petitioner to apply in the first instance to his Majesty's Government, and on failure of redress from them, to the House of Commons. The statements of the Petition might be divided into two parts—the first part relating to what Count Cladan himself had suffered; the second to the oppressions of the People, of whom he was one. That Count Cladan himself had to complain of was the loss of property to a great extent occasioned by General Campbell's interference in the tribunal, and peremptory direction to decree against him, not according to the law of the country, but in the terms of a judgment drawn up by himself. Lieutenant-General Campbell had thought fit to issue that decree, and to determine there should be no appeal from it. From the year 1815 to the present time, Count Cladan had made repeated applications to his Majesty's Government for relief, and he had received many civil letters from them, saying, they would enquire into the case, but nothing more. The Hon. Member then alluded to the case of Fabriges *v.* Mostyn, that the Plaintiff, an inhabitant of Minorca, a dependency of England, had a right, as a subject of the King, to maintain an action for injurious treatment in an English Court. He then described the immense expence that would be occasioned to the Petitioner, by compelling him to bring over, his witnesses, to the number of 108, to this country. The Hon. Member afterwards adverted to the severities alleged to be inflicted on the rest of the population. The General had, at his own will and pleasure, inflicted corporal punishment. There was evidence that he had caused an inhabitant, whose offence consisted in stealing some spirits, to be mounted on a mule, and have it led three times round the town; and when the flogging was over the sufferer scarcely possessed strength enough to be removed to the hospital. He had banished another individual to St. Maure, an unwholesome island, by his own authority—and with no better title had imposed pecuniary fines. The Petitioner had knocked at his door a perfect stranger, and presented him with a bundle of papers containing the particulars of his case, and the evidence on it. By the advice of his deceased friend, Mr. Ponsonby, he had read them; he had no interest whatever in the matter; he was not acquainted with Gen. Campbell; his only motive in taking up the business was, to rescue the character of the country from the imputations of indifference and apathy to the distresses and oppressions of her dependants. The People whose cause he advocated were not represented in the House, and were on that account the more entitled to their protection.—[*Hear, hear!*] He then moved—

That there be laid before the House a Copy of all Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and Count Cladan, relative to the conduct of Lieut. Gen. Campbell."

The question having been put on the motion—

Mr. GOULBURN said, it was unbecoming a Member of Parliament to give the weight of his authority to the *exparte* allegations of a stranger against a meritorious British Officer. As he had said when the subject had been before introduced, Parliament was not the place to which Count Cladan should have applied. There must have been a proper Court for that purpose either here or in Cephalonia. He opposed the production of the Papers, as calculated to produce an unfair impression on the pnblic mind, at a time when, from the near aproach of the end of the Session, they could not be answered, If injustice had been done, the Courts here would willingly entertain the affair, and render justice to both sides. He could say so much without entering into the niceties of the law, or the details of the transaction.

Mr. F. DOUGLAS said, that it was important the Papers should be produced, to show that the population of these islands that their interests were not neglected in England.

Mr. GOULBURN explained.

Lord CASTLEREAGH protested against the principle that every foreigner who should apply to a Member of the House of Commons, was to have his allegations repeated in that House without any examination of the foundation of them.

Mr. BARING said, that [illegible] down by the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) went to destroy the inquisitorial powers of the House of Commons. He could not entertain so high an opinion of the character of any officer as to refuse enquiry into his conduct when it was prayed for.

General THORNTON defended the character of General Campbell.

Mr. LOCKHART was of opinion, that as the oppression complained of regarded real property, it was cognisable only in the Courts where it happened.

Mr. WALDEGRAVE thought the charges deserving of investigation by the House.

Mr. MONEY and Colonel ELLISON spoke against the motion.

After a few words from Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. BENNETT, the House divided on the question, when there appeared—

For the motion, 8 || Against it 46 || Majority against it, 38.

ON MAGNESIA.

From Brande's Paper on Calculi.

It would be extremely gratifying to learn a few more particulars, especially of magnesia. Medical men, we believe, are divided upon the question of its harmlessness, when there is no acid in the stomach upon which it may operate. Some hold that where the habit is predisposing to gout, and a disposition to calculous complaints, may be expected to exist, as well as where there is merely a tendency in the stomach to form acids, a portion of magnesia may be taken regularly every day, especially at night; that if it meets any acid, it neutralizes it and carries it off with a slightly drastic effect; and that if no acid is formed for it to work upon, it lies inert, and passes off through the alimentary canal. But the question is, whether in this case it does so pass off harmless? It is possible that injury may be done by the lingering of the earth in the stomach or intestines, when no drastic effect aids its expulsion. It is possible that it may form a nucleus of calculous accretions, or augment those already ex[illegible]. Besides, there is much good sense in [illegible]king medicine of every kind, ho[illegible]ever, only when it is wanted. It [illegible] rarely happen that the stomach should be actively forming acid without some symptom in the shape of heartburn, &c; and it may be early enough to take the alakline earth when the acid begins to be felt.

The same rule of prudence from our necessary ignorance of the whole effects of even the most friendly and innocent medicines, renders it expedient to take as little of the earth in question as will suffice to neutralize the acid. It is needless to eobserve, that the purer the substance is, the ttter. It should be free, not merely from groser impurities, but from carbonic acid, in orders bfaavoid producing flatulency, and in order to ecilitate its union with the acid which it is intended to act upon. In every view, therefore, calcined magnesia * has a prodigious advantage over the ordinary preparation, and even over any carbonate, though in other respects pure; for it will neutralize more readily, and in greater quantity; and consequently a smaller dose will suffice. This is of inestimable consequence, where the case requires a daily use of the medicine, perhaps for some months. But another remark may be added upon the same point. It is well known to chemists, that a body in its nascent state is extremely different in its habitudes from the same body when perfectly formed. Thus acids, at the instant of their formation, have a different affinity for other bodies from what they show when in their ordinary state; and many important chemical phenomena, otherwise inexplicable, are easily resolved by attending to this distinction. It seems very probable, that the acids generated in the stomach are, when in their nascent state, acted on by alkaline substances more powerfully than when perfectly elaborated. If, therefore, a small quantity of magnesia be administered at the instant of incipient acidity, it will probably do as much as many times the quantity taken when the stomach is filled with acid. We presume it is on this principle that some medical men recommend the use of magnesian lozenges at or immediately after a full meal, when the stomach's powers of digesting might be supposed too severely tried.

The use of soda-water is illustrated by remarks and cases above analyzed. The constant drinking of it, for the sake of its briskness or fixed air, when no acid exists in the stomach, has for many years been a freak of fashion in this country, and may perhaps have done harm in many cases. It is a singular fact, that in some parts of England, especially where manu[illegible] labour has given rise to habits of in[illegible] and [illegible] symptoms of dyspepsia, the use of this beverage has descended to the lower orders, and has even produced the salutary effect of expelling spirituous liquors. We believe, where no acid exists in the stomach, and a person only desires a brisk, spirited and slighdy stimulant draught, simply aerated water would be more salutary.

For the homely nature of these notices, we presume even the scientific reader will require no apology. They all relate, not merely to heartburn, acidity, or other symptoms of imperfect digestion (though these are not very slight evils), but to the cause and the cure, or at least the prevention, of one of the most severe maladies which visit the human frame; and minuteness or prolixity is never to be dreaded upon topics so interesting to the happiness of mankind.

FROM THE SECOND PART OF ARMATA.

It was next shewn how well they knew what concerts ought to be.—Music of every description seemed to haved reached perfection, and its characters were as various, as the nations of its authors were different. In the softer climates it is soft and voluptuous, expressive, beyond description, of the passions, and the language of the people most happily accords with it. In other countries, where the inhabitants are more robust and intellectual, their music is correspondent, being animated and intensely vigorous, lifting the mind to Heaven when devotion is to be impressed, rousing it to battle when martial ardour is to be excited, and electrifying the whole frame of man by the endless measures of harmonious combination. Armata herself, though at the head of her world, was *here*, perhaps, not pre-eminent, but her wealth and her commanding stations, collected in her capital all vocal and intrumental talents, leaving other countries, comparatively, without chord or voice.

Being totally illiterate in music, through charmed by it even to rapture, I can say no more of it than that I sometimes imagined Handel himself to have been at the organ, with the Messiah spread out before him; and sometimes as if Mozart, and Haydn, and Paesiello having charmed the sentinels of another world, had come back again from the dead.

I could have wished their grand theatre had been less extensive, but as it was a mixed amusement of *spectacle*, conversation, and music, there was the advantage of meeting every body, without the probable disappointment of missing *the very people we might the most wish to see.*—Let this theatre therefore stand without rival, or critic, or Lord Chamberlains, to disturb it; but let no apology be offered for the absurd magnitude of their playhouses, which I afterwads visited.

The first I went to was quite as large as our Covent Garden or Drury Lane, a very great defect.—I sat in that part of the house the most resembling our pit or front boxes, though the construction seemed to be different, and being placed as it were in the centre of vision, and looking above, below, and all around me, was delighted to see such an immense number of well-dressed happy people, of various classes and conditions; but all of them obvious parts of a well-adjusted harmonious whole. There was no tumult or disorder, which I was told *almost* never took place but when something was radically wrong. As the play advanced, I became more sensible that the golden mean of magnitude had been transgressed in the formation of the house, because, though my imperfect acquaintance with the language rendered it difficult to take a just measure of such a defect, yet I was convinced that the more distant parts of the audience were often disappointed, by their repeated calls for that degree of silence which in an extensive theatre it is impossible to command.—The scenes were beautifully painted, equal in effect to our finest panoramas, the dresses rich appropriate, and the performers, as far I could form a judgment of their talents, were highly accomplished in their art, but there was the same manifest imperfection as in our theatres, which are much too large for the enjoyment of exquisite acting.

It is not sufficient that we can see distinctly the persons of our actors, or hear their voices, however clearly, when raised to their ordinary pitch—we ought to be near enough to mark the effect of the passions, even in the most fugitive change of expression, which cannot possibly be within the reach of the bulk of a Lo[illegible]udience.—If this is once felt by [illegible] accomplished actor, if he observe that he falls short in e[illegible] delicate touches of his art throughout s[illegible] circle, he inevitably acquires [illegible]t of marking them more striki[illegible] Nature dictates, which tota[illegible]s their effect—But this imperfection, when vision only becomes indistinct from distance, is much more destructive of fine acting if the most *inward voice of the actor* falls short of reaching the ear.—Almost all the finest parts of tragedy or comedy must be finished in tones so subdued, so transient, and so delicately expressive, that to extend the voice in them would annihilate the scene, and the very consciousness that its extension is necessary, disturbs and baulks the actor in the noblest exertions, and by sympathy, even in the most refined conceptions of his art. If this great error shall remain uncorrected, acting will not only be retrograde but a taste so vicious will be created by it, that if in another age our Garrick, and Siddons, and Kemble, were to re-appear amongst us, their talents might be eclipsed by the mere *speaking trumpets* of the stage.

Another cause has long perhaps obstructed a more continued succession of superior actors, but, which from the improved manners and genius of many of them, both dead and living, has been for some time insensibly wearing away—I mean the estimation in which the stage has been regarded. To secure for it a perpetual and still increasing lustre, the road should be open, as in other professions, to the most liberal consideration, though not to the highest distinctions—nothing else can invite its professors to learned and polished educations; without which, in the superior branches of acting, there can be no brilliant succession.—We might have *self-taught genus* even from the desert, but the ordinary soil of nature must be *highly dressed* to be eminently productive, and its culture must be encouraged by the prices of the harvest. This truth is constantly exemplified in the London theatres—we have many clowns and buffoons, and lower characters, most admirably represented, because, without at all undervaluing the talents such imitations call for, the most uneducated may excel in them, nay perhaps even excell the most; but, to fill the higher parts of tragedy, where the great, the wise, and the accomplished, have often to speak in the stately measnre of sublime poetry, or, as in genteel comedy, in the language of the high and fashionable world, classical taste and high breeding are indispensable, and which no genius can imitate, because manners must be insensibly *worked* into the habit by the same means that many have acquired them, who have acquired nothing else; and because, although they are nothing when compared with more exalted qualifications, yet people of all descriptions must be conciliated in language they have been accustemed to hear, and their feelings prepossessed by the same kind of address which wins them in ordinary life.

To bring the stage therefore, in England, and indeed every where else, to its proper bearings, its professors must be cherished and respected.

Transcendant plays, though avowedly writen for public exhibition, and which if confined to the closet would lose their highest lustre. are justly ranked amongst the noblest exertions of human genius; their authors when living have been objects of universal admiration, and their fame has become immortal;—why then should not actors, without whose aids they are comparatively nothing, be trained up in corresponding acquirements, and rewarded by similar applause?

ACCOUNT OF THE PLAGUE AT MALTA IN 1813.

[FROM THE NOTES TO A NEW POEM, ENTITLED "ANTONIA."]

About the middle of summer the plague became so deadly, that the number of its victims increased to an alarming degree—from fifty to seventy-five daily—the number falling sick was equal—indeed greater. Such was the printed report of the Board of Health: but the real extent of the calamity was not known; for people had such dreadful apprehensions of the plague-hospitals, whither every person was carried along with the sick from the infected houses, that they actually denied the existence of the disease in their families, and buried its victims in the house or garden. All the better feelings of the heart were quenched by this appalling evil, which

Subdued the proud—the humble heart distrest—

and the natives who ventured to remove the sick and the dead shared their fate in such numbers, that great apprehensions were entertained, lest, in a short time, none would be found to perform this melancholy office—but

Grecians came—a death-determined band,
Hell in their face—and horror in their hand!

Clad in oiled leather, these daring and ferocious Greeks volunteered their services effectually; but their number was so small, that recourse was had to the prisoners of war for assistance.

What will not man for liberty perform?
Brave frowning death—and brave the whelming storm!
Rise, greatly rise, beyond whate'er appal,
Or, true to freedom, unrepining fall!

With a handsome reward, and the promise of gaining their liberty at the expiration of the plague, the French and Italian prisoners swept the streets, cleared and white-washed the infected houses, burning their furniture, &c. till we saw

Nights red with ruin—lighting in the morn!

They did not all escape the evil: but I have seen some of them, when duty led them near the prison where their friends were confined, climb up to the chimney top of the infected house, and being

Free from plague, in danger's dread employ,
Wave to their friends in openness of joy!

The *cassals* or villages of *Birchircarra*, *Zebbuge*, and *Curmi*, suffered lamentably; the last most severely, on account of its moist situation. The work of death was familiar to all: and black covered vehicles, to which the number of victims made it necessary to have recourse, rendered the evil still more ghastly. In these vehicles the dead were huddled together.

Men—women—babes—promiscuous, crowd the scene;
Till morning chase their bearers from the green.

Large pits had been previously scooped out, and thither the dead were conveyed at night, and tumbled in from these vehicles, in the same manner as in this country rubbish is thrown from carts. They fled the approach of morning, lest the frequency of their visits should fill the inhabitants with *more* alarming apprehensions. The *silence* of day was not less dreary than the *dark parade* of night. That silence was now and then broken by the dismal cry for the "*Dead*" as the unhallowed bier passed along the streets, preceded and followed by guards. The miseries of disease contributed to bring on the horrors of famine! The island is very populous, and cannot support itself. Trade was at a stand—the bays were forsaken—and a stranger, appearing off the harbour, on perceiving the yellow flag of quarantine, paused awhile, and raised our expectations only to depress our feelings more bitterly by their departure.

Sicily is the parent granary fo Malta, but, though the Sicilians had provisions on board their boats ready to come over, on hearing of the plague they absolutely refused to put to sea. The British Commodore in Syracuse was not to be trifled with in this manner, and left it to their choice, either to go to Malta, or to the bottom of the deep. They preferred the former; but, on their arrival at home, neither solicitation nor threat could induce their return. In this forlorn state the Moors generously offered their services, and supplied the isle with provisions, which were publicly distributed; but the extreme insolence and brutality of the creatures employed in that office very often tended to make the hungry loathe that food which, a moment before, they craved to eat.

In autumn the plague unexpectedly declined, and business began partly to revive. But every face betrayed a misgiving lest it should return as formerly. People felt as sailors do on the sudden cessation of a storm, when the wind changes to the opposite point of the compass, only to blow with redoubled fury.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Their conjecture was but too well founded. The plague returned a third time, from a more melancholy cause than formerly; two men, who must have known themselves to be infected, sold bread in the streets—the poor starving inhabitants bought it, and caught the infection, as described in the Poem. One of these scoundrels fell a victim to the disease, the other fled; but his career was short—the quarantine guard shot him in his endeavour to escape. This guard was composed of natives, who paraded the streets, having power to take up any person found abroad without a passport.

The street of Pozzi was entirely depopulated, with the exception of one solitary girl, who remained about the house of her misery like one of those spirits that are supposed to haunt mortality in the stillness of the grave!

The plague usually attacked the sufferer with giddiness and want of appetite—apathy ensued. An abscess formed under each arm-pit, and one on the groin. It was the practice to dissipate these; and if that could be done, the patient survived; if not, the abscesses grew of a livid colour, and suppurated. Then was the critical moment—of life or dissolution.

The rains of December, and the cool breezes of January, dispelled the remains of the plague in La Valette; but it existed for some months longer in the villages. The disease, which was supposed to have originated from putrid vegetables, and other matter, peculiarly affected the natives. There were only twelve deaths of British residents during its existence in the Island; and these deaths were ascertained to have followed from other and indubitable causes. Cleanliness was found to be the best preventive against the power of the disease, the ravages of whichwere greater in the abodes of poverty and wretchedness. Every precaution was wisely taken by the former, and by the present Governor. The soldiers were every morning lightly moistened with oil, which proceeded in constant exhalation from the heat of their bodies, and thereby prevented the possibility of the contagion affecting them. Tobacco was profusely smoked, and burnt in the dwellings of the inhabitants, who, during the prolonged quarantine, felt very uneasy to resume business. They beguiled their evenings by walking on the terraces, the tops of the houses being all, or principally, flat. There, friends and lovers used to enjoy the pleasure of beholding each other at a distance, while

Retracing long those walks with weary feet,
They cursed the fate which warned them not to meet!

When the quarantine ceased, they hastened eagerly to learn the fate of their friends, in the same manner as sailors hurry below after battle, to see how many of their messmates have survived to share in the dream of glory!

WOMAN. *A Poem* BY E. BARRET, ESQ.

Mr. Barrett in his preface reminds us of a widower, for he tells us that he had tried the same subject (*woman*) before, but failed of success, and was now determined to put his fate upon another chance. We think him a thriving wooer, and if the gallantry which this poem displays should fail in procuring him perfect favour from male critics, he has little to fear but that the mortification will be compensated by the approbation of that sex which he seems most ambitious to please.

The piece opens with an original and poetical tribute to the Princess Charlotte. The mode of introducing this posthumous address is novel, and executed with great felicity. The Bard proceeds to contrast the rough and often anti-social attributes of the masculine character, with the amiable and domestic beauties of the softer race, and paints, with the sentiment of an enthusiastic, the distinguishing virtues of woman kind. We quote one passage as a specimen:

To guard that Virtue, to supply the place
Of courage, wanting in her gentle race,
Lo' Modesty was given; in serious spell
Whose blush can shame, whose panic can repel,
Strong by the very weakness it betrays,
It shed a mist before our fiery gaze,
The panting apprehension, quick to feel,
The shrinking grace that fain would grace conceal,
The beautiful rebuke that looks surprise,
The gentle vengeance of the averted eyes;
These are its arms, and these supreme prevail,
Love pauses. Vice retracts his glozing tale.

A little further on, having inflamed his Muse by dwelling on many other female qualities and accomplishments, the author thus apostrophizes:

O Woman, whose great Author bade the worst
Of all things earthly be created first;
O Woman, last and best of all create,
Not formed from dust, as thy presumptious mate;
But born beside his heart, thou toilest still,
To sooth thy birth-place, and preserve from ill,
Still by thy birth place, whether loved or spurned,
Still to thy m odyy birth-place art thou turned.

This is a very pretty thought, and we hasten to match it by a fresh and animated picture of pastoral life.:

- - - - - Then, Muse, remove
To rural homes, and sing their virtuous love.
Light specks of fleecy gold bestrew the skies,
The dewy ox is on his knees to rise;
The mist rolls off in eddies, smokes begin
From opening cots, and all is stir within.
The pastoral family to due task prepare,
For whetted scythe, the milk pail and the share;
And haste whete lark and zephyr, rill and bee,
Mix harmless their primeval minstrelsy.
One damsel chuckles shrill; her cackling train
Run with spread pinions and dispute the grain.
Another up her rested pitcher heaves,
Encamps small heaps of hay, or girdles sheaves,
Else spinning, pats her busy foot, and trills
Some dittied plaint about a love that kills.
The laden wife mean time to market goes,
Or underneath the hawthorn knits her hose;
Or lays moi t kerchiefs on the sunny grass,
Or checks her p ttage boiling o'er the brass,
While clattered plates, and roots in hurry peeled,
Announce her good man trudging from the field.

This strain is continued at greater length than we can spare room for, to its close, and, painting the evening frolic, assumes something of the style of Crabbe:

Now they replenish pleasant cups, and tell
The rural news; how he from ladder fell,
How she from hay, rick; in try to slip past,
Come dreams, and each did wonders by the last,
Then tales of ghost authentic, then the noise,
Of hoodwinked damsels chasing nimble boys;
And when to sit the rustic world grows gay,
His treacherous mistress slips his bench away.
She flies and hides; he follows, not remiss,
To satiate that revenge of love—a kiss.
At the dear outrage, beautifully fought,
(For battled kisses still make kisses sought,)
She whispers shrieks, sighs angry words and feigns
A struggle yielded soon, and pleased complains.

These extracts will enable our readers to appreciate the talent of Mr. Barrett, and we have only to add, in the way of eulogy, that two affecting episodes are introduced; one of them the history of Caroline, a victim of seduction, and the other a less fatal love-tale of Connel and Ella.

We have still however another part, and that the least grateful, of our task to perform,; it is to notice what we dislike in this production. We dislike, then, a certain intermixture of the most sacred subjects with what are of a lighter nature. We do not mean to say profanely, or even irreverently, but we think injudiciously and improperly intermixed. The allusion to the traitorous kiss of Judas will exemplify our objection. Another blemish, according to taste, occurs in the misuse of several epithets, and we are the more surprised at this, as the extreme skill displayed by the poet in other instances affords proof of his ability in this way. Need we specify the "*encamps*" applied to ricks of hay, or "*authentic*" in ghost tales, in our preceding extract? Yet the same writer speaks of "immeasurable *mains*," a word never employed in the plural to the ocean, whatever it may be to cocks and coals; of primroses *fattening* upon blood of binding the wound we *plaint*; and of *unblunted gleam*;—these passages surely require correction. There are perhaps a few other minor errors which it would be well to amend; but they are mere matters upon which different persons may form different opinions and therefore we do not deem it necessary to point them out.

The poem (which is facetiously closed with an inscription, "The End of Woman," as if the author had settled the dispute between Mr. Shandy and Uncle Toby on that important subject) has several occasional compositions appended to it; and this little volume is altogether worthy of being sanctioned with praise as a very clever and pleasing work.

The following lines upon a mis[illegible] truly pungent and severe, that we insert [illegible] of them, for the reformation of those wh[illegible] themselves in the practice of such [illegible] ow hearted principles:

JACO[illegible]

Sylvius hic situs est, g[illegible]il dedit unquam:
Mortuus et gratis quo[illegible] dolet.

ON J[illegible]VIUS.

Here Sylvus lies. Wi[illegible]n meed,
He ne'er perform'd one [illegible]en'rous deed;
And could he know th[illegible]e *gratis* read,
Would *ask a fee*, rising [illegible] cold bed.